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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2008

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DOR-03727

2 JUN 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR:

[] Litigation Division, OGC

VIA:

[] Deputy Chief, Compliance and Litigation, PCS

FROM:

[] Chief, External Inquiries Branch, IMS

SUBJECT:

Nazi War Crimes Investigations -
Chiacu, Nicholas Vasil

REFERENCE:

OGC-93-51860 dated 1 June 1993

1. A search of Directorate of Operations information surfaced the following information concerning the Subject listed in reference. This information is for the use of the Office of General Counsel and should not be disseminated outside this Agency, or incorporated in any document which is so disseminated, without specific approval of the Directorate of Operations.

2. According to undated information from a source of unknown reliability, Subject's name was included on a list of "Leading Members of the Legion and Macedoromanians." Also on this list were such notorious Legionnaires as Viorel Trifa, Ilie Garneata, Rev. Stefan Palaghita and others. (unmarked document in Subject's 201 file)

3. According to information dated February 1951 provided by Subject, he went to Military Cadet School in Craiova, Romania, and attended that school for eight years on a scholarship. Subject graduated from the University of Rome, majoring in Romance Languages. From 1942-1944, he was a professor of Latin Languages in Romania and Greece. While in Greece, he was arrested due to his opposition to the German Commander's order to mobilize the Macedoromanian people (NFI). From 1945-1949, Subject went to Italy as a refugee and student. In 1950, Chiacu was a librarian in Baltimore, Maryland. In February 1951, Subject's last known position was teaching the Italian and Albanian language at Sauz school in Washington, D.C. (HGLA-5175 dated 16 February 1951) PCS/CC/C.

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4. In April 1951, Subject applied for a job at the Central Intelligence Agency. He was interviewed in July 1952 and described as a sharp fellow, someone who could handle himself well, whose motives seemed to be quite honest. Subject had been approached by a CIA recruiter while at Indiana University, and was advised to check with the CIA regarding a translators job. Subject was not interested in straight translation, but had a burning desire to get into the operational side of intelligence. Subject felt that he could be of help in the Balkan area since he had lived and traveled extensively in Greece, Albania, and Romania. In January 1953, Subject received a letter from the Central Intelligence Agency informing him that it had no positions for him at the present time. (unmarked document dated 14 July 1952, 6 January 1953)

5. In July 1953, Subject's file was re-examined by the Central Intelligence Agency, Romanian Branch. The Romanian Branch stated that although Subject's language and educational background were of value, they had no interest at the time in using Subject. (Office memorandum dated 23 July 1953)

6. According to information dated May 1955, from a Federal Bureau of Investigation source of unknown reliability, Subject was a sympathizer of the Romanian Iron Guard. (DFB-53527 dated 24 May 1955) (THIS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THIS AGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.)

7. According to information dated November 1962 from the Department of State, Dr. Carlton Budge from the language school, Foreign Service Institute, was interviewed on October 25, 1962. Dr. Budge stated that Subject, a Romanian language instructor at the Foreign Service Institute, reported to him on October 24, 1962 that he had received correspondence from his wife to the effect that she had been approached by a Communist agent. Dr. Budge advised that in July 1962, Subject had taken his wife and children to reside with her parents (NFI). Subject told Dr. Budge that his wife had been frightened by this encounter. Subject stated to Dr. Budge, that in the letter he received from his wife, she informed him that the Romanian Consul, Mr. Popescu, had visited her at her parents home about October 1, 1962. Subject stated that his wife described the visit as pleasant and that Popescu inquired about Subject, but did not make any demands or threats and did not request any information. Subject felt that his wife's description of the visit indicated that it was a social call. Subject had received a second letter from his wife, and she made no mention of the last visit or any further visits by the Romanian Consul. (EKAA-7790 dated November 1, 1962) (THIS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THIS AGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

8. According to information dated March 1965 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a confidential source advised that he had received a visit from Subject in February 1965.

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According to the source, Subject mentioned to him that a new movement had begun among Romanian emigres in Europe. The new organization was being formed by individuals in Europe and by members of the Iron Guard. Subject stated that the new organization contemplated a new policy toward Romania and the Communist regime. Subject also stated the new group was trying to unite all Romanian refugees, and would work for more liberty and freedom for the people of Romania under the Communist regime, rather than simply demanding the overthrow of the Communist government. Subject indicated that this new approach would fit in with the current American policy toward the Communist government of Romania. The new movement would supersede the present Romanian National Committee of Washington headed by Constantin Visoianu, who, according to Subject, had been ineffective for many years. (DBB-3304 dated March 24, 1965) (THIS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THIS AGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.)

9. According to information dated July 1981 from a Department of State memo, Mrs. Christina Hoffman, a language instructor from the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) informed another FSI instructor that a man matching Subject's description and background had been providing the Romanian Intelligence Service with biographic data on his FSI students. Mrs. Hoffman stated that her husband recalled hearing about this agent from another Romanian who subsequently defected. (unmarked document in Subject's 201 file dated 22 July 1981) (THIS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THIS AGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

10. According to information dated August 1981 from a reliable source, Mrs. Hoffman was the wife of a Romanian defector. The name Hoffman is her resettlement name and the alleged source of her husband's data was a Romanian defector named Ion Mikhail Pacepa. It is highly unlikely that Mrs. Hoffman's husband would have had access to data on Romanian agents in the United States. Mr. Hoffman entered the Romanian Foreign Intelligence Service (CIE) in 1972. It was speculated that Mrs. Hoffman was spreading false information about Subject in order to remove him from the FSI and to insure her continued employment with FSI. (CIR/316-03638-81 dated 14 August 1981)

11. According to information dated August 1981 from a reliable source, Romanian defector Ion Mikhail Pacepa was questioned regarding Mrs. Hoffman's claim of derogatory data on an individual matching Subject's physical description. Pacepa stated that he did not remember having any discussions with a Mr. Hoffman either in Romania or in the United States. Pacepa further stated that he did not know anything about Subject and had no knowledge of any Romanian agent at the Foreign Service Institute. (CIR/316-03790-81 dated 27 August 1981).

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12. The only information that the files of this Directorate contain on Subject's immigration and naturalization was that he arrived in New York in November 1949 and received a permanent resident visa.

Attachment:
Name Check

RECEIVED
FBI
JAN 10 1950
NEW YORK

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